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7-21-1917

The Prairie View Standard - July 21st 1917 - Vol. VII No. 21

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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Recommended Citation

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. (1917). The Prairie View Standard - July 21st 1917 - Vol. VII No. 21., *Vol. VII No. 21* Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers/265>

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The Prairie View Standard

DEVOTED TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGROES OF TEXAS

VOL. VII.

PRAIRIE VIEW, WALLER COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917

NO. 21

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON COLORED SCHOOLS

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

With national unity and solidarity the problem of the hour, special interest attaches to the comprehensive report on Negro Education, just issued by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Education. In this report the economic and educational problems of the ten million Negroes in the United States are presented as a background for a detailed study of more than seven hundred colored schools, and the problem of Education for the Negroes is shown as affecting the entire country, North and South.

The report on Negro Education was prepared after four years of first hand study, made by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, and a corps of assistants in various fields of education, working under the direction of Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of education. The study was made possible through the co-operation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, of New York, with the Bureau of Education.

The first volume of the report discusses features of general educational progress, with special reference to the Negro, and includes such topics as: Public facilities for Negro education; agricultural and rural education; secondary education for negroes; college and professional education; buildings and grounds; finances; history of Negro education. Volume II comprises descriptions of the more than 700 schools visited by the Bureau's agents, arranged by States and counties. It is believed that the specific facts given in connection with each of these schools will be of genuine assistance to the large number of individuals and organizations that contribute money for Negro schools, making it possible to discriminate between worthy and unworthy schools.

In his report Dr. Jones says: "No racial group in the United States offers so many problems of economic and social adjustment as the 10,000,000 Negroes. Negroes form almost a third of the total population of the Southern States. In Mississippi and South Carolina, they constitute over half the population; and in the 'black belt' counties, the proportion ranges from 50 to 90 per cent. The significance of such a concentration is difficult to explain to those not familiar with communities composed of people who differ widely not only in economic and educational status but also in ethnic type.

In the 50 years since freedom was decreed, Negro illiteracy has decreased from over 90 per cent to 30 per cent; nearly 1,000,000 colored men are now farmers of varying degrees of independence; a quarter of a million own their own farms and the total acreage of land owned by Negroes aggregates 20,000,000 acres of fertile soil. These facts are indisputable evidence not only that the colored people are capable of progress but also that their white neighbors have looked with favor upon their strug-

gles and in many instances have actually given substantial aid to their endeavors.

"As the Negroes are the primary element that give rise to the problem, so are they becoming more and more an important factor in its solution. Their contribution includes both an increasing financial support and an ever larger proportion of the teaching force. They contribute not only a goodly share of the taxes for their public school, but also a considerable sum toward the private schools. Furthermore, the colored people give considerable sums to extend the terms of the public schools. It is probable that their total gifts aggregate \$500,000 annually over and above their share of the public taxes.

"Next to the negroes: the group most concerned in this problem are the 20,500,000 white people of the south. No plan for the improvement of the colored group is well considered that does not contemplate the cooperation of the white group.

"Though the Northern States are not so immediately concerned in the education of the Negro race as the South or the Negroes themselves, the northern point of view and northern philanthropy are just as essential to the proper solution of the vexed problem as the other elements. The total annual contribution of the North for the current expenses of the private schools aggregate \$2,500,000. Of this fully a million and a half is given by the white churches for their denominational schools and another \$1,000,000 is contributed by individual donors and churches for the maintenance of the independent institutions. Property valuations in the private institutions founded by northern gifts now amount to \$24,000,000."

The conclusions drawn by the brief report are in brief as follows:

(1) That there is a pressing need for increased public school facilities for the Negroes in the South.

(2) That the aid of philanthropy should be continued with the present liberality until the South has attained to a better economic condition.

(3) That all education should stress, first, the development of character, including the simple but fundamental virtues of cleanliness, order, perserverence, and the qualities essential to the home, and second, adaptation to the needs of the pupil and the community.

(4) That supervision of both public and private educational efforts should be increased, so that all agencies may be correlated with each other, sound business methods established, organization of work suited to income and plant, and building operations conducted with economy and good taste.

Texas coal is being used to a large extent in propelling the college machinery.

LOVE AND OBEDIENCE

From The Galveston News

The keeping of his commandments is the only proof of my love to him, and it is the fruit of love as well. If I do not love him, I can not obey. Rev. G. H. Knight.

He who prays, "Thy will be done," and then refuses obedience to that will, is like him who prays, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," and continues to go about with revenge in his heart, with a grudge and resentment. Both supplications are hypocritical. It is made very plain that if we do not forgive we shall not be forgiven.

Obedience to right is freedom from evil.

Obedience is a manifestation of love and truthfulness. "If ye love me, keep my commandments." This implies that if one does not keep his commandments he does not love him.

The experiences of the children of Israel in their journey through the wilderness, were typical of human life in many respects, particularly in the fact that when they were obedient to the commands of God they prospered, and were supplied with those things most needed, but when they were disobedient they always met with disaster. When murmurings and rebellion against Jehovah began, trouble also began for them. Over and over the record shows that such has been the history of man. When he has been obedient to the commands of truth and righteousness he has enjoyed the happiness which comes of peace and prosperity, but when he has been rebellious, when he has stiffened his neck and become obdurate and refused to yield to wisdom and love, his suffering has been in proportion to his wrongdoing. The author of these lines had a clear insight into the necessity and beauty of obedience.

There is no such thing as obedience unto God and friendship with evil.

It is impossible to serve two masters giving commands totally at variance with each other. "Know ye not that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

Good and evil can not be blended.

Sin and righteousness have no affinity one for the other. Persons traveling in opposite directions can not be companions on the way.

The evil deed can no more be made a part of the good one than can the good deed be made a part of the evil one. Good is without alloy. Man may do a good deed and then a bad one, but he can not obey opposite commands at the same time.

He can not ride horses going east and west at the same instant. William Watson says that "Obedience is the path to knowledge." He might have said it is the path to wisdom, and therefore to happiness, for without obedience to righteousness there can be no such thing as peace and happiness. Some one has said that peace is "the fruit of conquered sin." This is a very

(Continued on page 4)

THE HOME LIFE OF THE RACE

READ BEFORE THE PRAIRIE VIEW WOMAN'S CLUB BY MRS. R. L. ISAACS

Home is not simply an abiding place, an enclosure bounded by four walls even though it be adorned with costly furniture and beautiful tapestry; it may be this, but it must be more if it is a home in the true meaning of the term.

The very word Home implies a place where the principles of truth and right are inculcated and hence the place, and the only place where the foundation of true character is laid.

Again the home is built and sustained by the ties of love and confidence and without these, no matter what may be the external surroundings, home does not and can not exist.

The home life of a people has more to do with the success or failure of its race than any other agency. For in the home is determined the physical, moral and intellectual standing of the individual members of that race.

During the early years of our emancipation, I fear more attention was given to the physical conditions of home than to those other very necessary qualities which go to make up that which is noblest and best in man.

God only knows the sacrifices made and the sufferings endured by those of our fore fathers who put forth efforts to secure property, educate their children and establish homes. These homes, though other wise humble, were modelly in that they were founded on an abiding faith in God, and presided over by parents, unlettered though they were, who looked carefully into the moral and intellectual condition of their children: thereby giving to the race all that is best in it to-day.

When considering the disadvantages under which they labored, too much credit cannot be given them. They laid foundations under severest trials which, if faithfully built upon by their more favored brothers will redound to the honor of all concerned.

It would be sad to think, and unfair to say that there are none of the younger members of the race interesting themselves in real home building. I feel safe in saying that there are even a greater number of parents engaged in the effort to build true homes today than ever before. This is one of the hopeful signs of the race. In the words of Phillips Brooks:

"Any thing that touches the life of children, that deals with the beginning of life, cannot help being hopeful. It is a joy to do something that will not only touch the present but reach forward to the future."

The homes of our times are more neatly and conveniently constructed; the barren fronts are replaced by grassy lawns and well-cared-for flower beds. The insides of the homes are tastefully furnished; their well filled libraries of good books, the best newspapers and magazines are being read.

Games and other amusements are encouraged to keep the boys and girls at home rather than go

elsewhere to seek enjoyment.

One writer has well said: "Home is a world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in."

We should strive to let our homes be little gardens where the child plant is trained to grow in beauty; where the seeds are sown that shall bear fruit in men and women of higher moulds, nobler aims and sweeter lives.

The Holmboe Construction Co.

The woman's industrial arts building, now being put up by the Holmboe construction company is under the superintendency of Mr. L. A. Stone. In speaking of the building, Mr. Stone said, "We have had a slow beginning. We have been unable to get the balance of our men here. As soon as they arrive we shall go forward with the building with much greater dispatch. We are expecting ten more men in soon." The present force at work on the building is as follows:

White: Messrs. E. L. Little, L. C. Rice, A. W. Hancock, D. R. Andrews, J. D. McCord, L. Kearney, O. T. Wysong, Shannon Wolf, Henry Gray, J. M. Pluggingger, J. L. Adams, W. T. Haws, C. McClellan, J. H. Sutton, E. J. Pluggingger. Colored: Messrs. H. Judkins, S. E. Newton, O. R. Langrum, J. E. Meeks, Alex. Steward, Ben Johnson, Henry Watson, J. H. Moore, E. R. Thomas, E. Patrick, Kerlin Kelley, L. D. Ambrosia.

Hon. W. P. Wipprecht was at the college this week looking into financial matters related to the operation of the institution. Mr. Wipprecht is purchasing agent of the A and M. College and Prairie View Normal, controlling a large volume of business in the operation of these two schools.

BIRDS OF PREY

Parents do wrong in keeping their children hanging around home, sheltering and enervated by parental indulgence. The eagle does better. It stirs up its nest when the young eagles are able to fly. They are compelled to shift for themselves, for the old eagles literally turn them out and at the same time tear all the down and feathers from the nest. This rude and rough experience that makes the king of birds so fearless in his flight and so expert in the pursuit of prey. It is a misfortune to be born with a silver spoon in your mouth for you have to carry and plague you all your days. Riches often hang like a dead weight, like a millstone about the neck of ambitious young men.—Blanco News.

Yes, that's a good way to treat them if you are raising them to be birds of prey and want the responsibility off our shoulders as may be. But if you want a home with happy children and to make it a refuge of which they can return when world weary and worn "as doves to their windows at coming night" you must treat them a little different.

The boy who has no memory of home except that he was pushed out of it as early as possible for him to maintain himself elsewhere is not likely to be an ideal citizen, a home builder. He will home as a little boy thought. He was asked one sternly, "What is your name?" and he replied with a sneer, "To go of."—Sherman Cou-

THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD

Published Weekly by Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas

Editor-in-Chief, I. M. Terrell
Managing Editor, N. B. Edward
Agricultural Editor, C. H. Waller
Business Manager, Wm. Cook.

Entered as second-class matter March 2, 1911, at the post office at Prairie View, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price

1 Year..... 50 Cents
6 Months..... 30 Cents
3 Months..... 20 Cents
Single Copy..... 05 Cents
Advertising rates furnished on application.

Special Notice.

All remittances for subscription and all correspondence pertaining to subscriptions should be addressed to the Prairie View Standard, Box 14, Prairie View, Texas, all money orders being made payable to the Prairie View Standard.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

A blue pencil mark at the head of this column indicates that your subscription has expired. The publishers of The Standard will be glad to keep your name on the mailing list, but to do this it will be necessary for you to send in your renewal. We hope to receive your renewal subscription before your paper is stopped. This way you will receive every issue of The Standard without missing a copy.

SATURDAY, JULY, 21, 1917

TEMPERANCE IN SPEECH AND ACTION

The Standard would have its people everywhere to observe carefully the rules of temperance both in speech and action. It emphasizes these virtues now to an unusual extent because of the peculiar but serious situation through which we are passing.

The nation is in the midst of the most titanic struggle the world has ever seen. Ours is a cosmopolitan people. America is the melting pot of the world. We are surrounded by nationalities of all countries. Thus it becomes us as good citizens, while not slacking the least in our allegiance to loyalty to our country, to be sane and sober in all things. This is necessary that we may continue to keep our temper and activities well under civil law. It is necessary that race riots and feuds may not appear and that we may pursue our peaceful occupations unimpeded.

Everywhere the leaders of the race should counsel their subjects against unwholesome, harmful speech and deeds that may bring disturbance among their friends and neighbors where they live.

It is our duty to be true to our country both in peace and war. It is no less our duty to be true and obedient at all times to civil authorities. The strict observance of these things means success not only in time of peace, but victory in the time of war.

HOME TRAINING

The home is one of the strongest links in the chain of civilization, and try as we may, there is nothing that can, with any degree of safety, be substituted for it. The home is the place where the first impressions are made, and the habits of life are formed. It is the place where the child learns to control his own impulses and to control the impulses of others. It is the place where the child learns to love and to be loved, to give and to receive, to be kind and to be kind to others. It is the place where the child learns to be true and to be true to others. It is the place where the child learns to be brave and to be brave in the face of adversity. It is the place where the child learns to be patient and to be patient in the face of delay. It is the place where the child learns to be humble and to be humble in the face of success. It is the place where the child learns to be generous and to be generous in the face of need. It is the place where the child learns to be kind and to be kind to others. It is the place where the child learns to be true and to be true to others. It is the place where the child learns to be brave and to be brave in the face of adversity. It is the place where the child learns to be patient and to be patient in the face of delay. It is the place where the child learns to be humble and to be humble in the face of success. It is the place where the child learns to be generous and to be generous in the face of need.

Gazing

BY NAPOLEON B. EDWARD

I love to sit and gaze across
The sun-lit distant hills,
Where I used to fish and frolic
Up and down the laughing rills,
Where the liveoaks seem to murmur
And the birds will come to nest,
Where the cows will come and shelter
In the shade at noon to rest,
Where the sycamores are sighing
And the sunbeams dance and play,
Where the daisies throw me kisses
Up and down along the way,
Where the nosegay keeps a-nodding
And the squirrels hide and peep,
Where the willows lean way over
Like a woman in a weep,
Where the rabbits run and gambol
All along, across the way,
Where the air is sweet with music
Of a thousand songs a day.

Nobody can impress and teach as mother and father. They, through their children, shape the policies of the nation—educationally, politically and morally—and fix in the larger degree the status of the generations of the future.

It is in the home that the child learns his first lessons of love, law and obedience; and these virtues will be planted in him, right or wrong, in the same proportion that his first law makers, the mother and father, are just and true; for the child is most likely to pursue the notions of common justice as laid down to him at the morning and evening firesides.

The Standard repeats to foregoing facts because it observes that too much of the responsibilities of the home are placed upon others and exterior agencies in the training of the youth. Too little is done in the home and too much is expected of the school and the church. Strong and powerful as they are, the Standard does not believe that the church and school can sufficiently take the place of or modify the influence early exerted around the fireside. Believing this, it urges parents everywhere to the necessity of careful training of their children, both by example and by precept. Let the children be taught at home, in a quiet way, the duty of being honest, true and industrious, a love for God and their fellow-man. When this is done, and done properly, their way through schools and colleges will not only be made easier and more satisfactory, but the lives they shall live when their school days are behind them will always reflect credit upon themselves, their fellowcitizens, their parents and the commonwealth.

A KIND WORD

A kind word fitly spoken is worth more than money can buy. Very often we suffer, speaking of humanity in general, because we lack the kindness, the consolation and good cheer a kind word simply spoken always gives.

We do not live by bread alone is truthfully said. The soul feeds on spiritual food. Without it, it grieves, pines and dies. With it, heart-aches, misery, and discontent are banished and life is interpreted in a new and better meaning.

A kind word gives hope, ambition and determination to push forward. It is cheap and can be had by all. Therefore, all can be made happy and all can make somebody happy and put some one in the mood to a better and more useful life. If we do this often, we will have a cheerful word we will have done but our duty; for we are under obligations to see that our neighbors are blessed and the world is enriched by our presence in it.

DR. H. C. LYMAN LECTURES

With full cooperation of Principal I. M. Terrell, Prof. M. E. Butler, Sunday school superintendent, members of the faculty and the student body, Dr. H. C. Lyman delivered a series of lectures here, beginning July 11 and closing July 14, making two lectures a day, one in the morning and one in the evening, in the auditorium.

Dr. Lyman is the representative of the International Sunday School association as superintendent of the work among negroes. He visits institutions of the race having six or more teachers on their faculties.

The great object of his work is to stimulate and promote interest in Bible study and develop a better quality of teachers in Sunday schools. Taking Dr. Lyman's statement, there are over 11,000 taking special courses, 3642 beginning the past year in Bible study.

The lectures of Dr. Lyman are of inestimable benefit to all Bible students and Sunday school workers everywhere. He has greatly helped the more than 600 active public school teachers of the state attending the Summer session here. They as a whole were eager for the message Dr. Lyman had to give and took valuable notes and suggestions from his lectures each day.

The teachers here will go back to their communities not only more enthusiastic along all lines of Sunday school work, but will have a clearer vision of their duties and be better prepared to aid the people where they serve to be better and contribute more fully to the uplifting, moral, social and civil agencies of the world.

RIGHT WILL TRIUMPH

There is one thing sure in life, public or private. We can be sure that right shall always prevail. Truth crushed and bleeding shall rise again.

Many may be able to see the right go down and yet not be able to see it rise. Its resurrection may be stayed in our day and time; but some day it will blossom forth more fragrant, with much more life and promise than ever. This is hope and the assurance of those whose cause is just, who labor for the good of all.

A CALL TO THE

COLORED - FARMERS

TO MEET AT

PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

AUGUST 1 TO 3

You are doubtless aware of the impending Food crisis which confronts the nation account of vast amount of food stuffs being exported to European countries to meet demands along this line occasioned both by sinking of large quantities of food stuffs by submarines as well as by taking away of so many persons from agricultural pursuits to maintain the fighting strength of the army.

The United States has the distinct responsibility of feeding practically the world. Such organizations as the Farmers' Congress must solve the problem: Hence this call to every good farmer and every loyal citizen of the race to meet at Prairie View, August 1 to 3, for the purpose of devising ways and means of aiding in the accomplishment of this tremendous task.

This will be the most interesting and most far reaching meeting in its effects and influence yet held by the farmers of this state.

COME AND CONTRIBUTE YOUR SHARE

H. J. MASON,

Corresponding secretary, State Colored Farmers Congress.

NEWS NOTES

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FUND SUBSCRIPTION

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Prof. J. D. Ryan..... | \$13 50 |
| Prof. J. C. Sanderson..... | 5 00 |
| Miss V. B. Miller..... | 1 00 |
| Prof. N. Q. Henderson..... | 5 00 |
| Miss Ida L. Brooks..... | 10 00 |
| Miss W. M. Tyler..... | 5 00 |
| Prof. R. H. Holoman..... | 10 00 |
| Miss Allie L. Stanley..... | 10 00 |
| R. L. Boone..... | 10 00 |
| S. G. Kay..... | 5 00 |
| G. C. Dansby..... | 5 00 |
| E. Jameson..... | 5 00 |
| E. J. Rickett..... | 5 00 |
| S. McGuire..... | 5 00 |
| Dora Darden..... | 5 00 |
| R. M. Terrell..... | 8 00 |
| Ralph Bassett..... | 12 00 |
| R. L. Booker..... | 10 00 |
| J. R. Booker..... | 15 00 |

On account of delayed shipment of paper the Standard comes out late this issue. This also accounts for the grade of paper used this week.

The open air evening band concerts given by Prof. A. D. Ewell and his corps are real refreshing and invigorating. Their concerts make college life more pleasant and the work less irksome.

Sabbath school was well attended last Sunday. Prof. M. E. Butler, superintendent, presiding.

Work has been resumed on the cottage being built on Johnson avenue.

Johnson avenue is being widened several feet, and when completed it will be one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the community.

Remember the clubbing price of the Standard and the Dallas Express is \$1.25 per year now. You get both papers for the price of one.

Mr. C. Bookman, daryman is giving special attention to the care of the dairy herd, consisting of several fine Jerseys.

Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter of the extension work among colored people of the state, was here last week.

Rev. J. H. Lee continues his transfer business between Prairie View Station and college.

The second term examination ended this week and all eyes are being gradually turned toward commencement.

The Standard is informed that Miss Thelma, daughter of Prof. E. W. Scott, has accepted a position as teacher in the public school at or near Bellville, Texas. Miss Thelma has just returned from Lee county where she closed a successful term as a teacher in that county and it is fortunate indeed that she finds employment regularly. She is a graduate of Prairie View college and will, no doubt, make good.

The Hare-Richardson Musicians

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare and Mr. Wm. H. Richardson, distinguished colored musicians, played to students and teachers here, last Monday night.

They had many features on their program, which received hearty applause, time and again, from the 900 present.

In 1915 the United States imported more than 3,837,000 pounds of soy beans, valued at approximately \$87,000; nearly 6,000,000 pounds of cake, valued at \$64,000; and over 19,000,000 pounds of oil, valued at nearly \$900,000.

GARDENING IN ELEMENTARY CITY SCHOOLS

That home gardening, directed by the school, is the most effective way for bringing boys and girls into closer relationship with the affairs of life is asserted by C. D. Jarvis in a bulletin on "Gardening in Elementary City Schools" just issued by the Bureau of education of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Jarvis declares: "In or about almost any city there may be found an abundance of land that may be used for productive gardening by school children. Within the limits of many cities there is sufficient land, if intensively cultivated, to supply the people with all the vegetables and a large proportion of the fruits and flowers needed. This unused land should be brought under cultivation."

In order that the best use may be made of this land for educational and productive purposes, it is suggested that trained and experienced teachers of gardening should be employed in every city. "Such teachers would instruct the children directly and the parents indirectly," declares Mr. Jarvis, "with the results that in a few years a generation of capable gardeners would be developed. But the development of strong-bodied, efficient, and contented citizens is the real purpose and the main result of this work. With a common knowledge of the principles and possibilities of crop production, the wage-earner of the future will not need to measure his income solely by the size of his pay envelope. He will consider, also, the productive capabilities of his garden plot and the extent to which it will reduce the cost of living. He will see the advantages of a suburban home, contrasted with the crowded and unwholesome tenement."

The Bureau's Bulletin points out the possibilities of gardening from the point of view of democracy in education; its usefulness in developing thrift and industry; its value as a substitute for illegal child labor; and its justification in inculcating the joy of living. The bulletin also analyzes the methods of introducing gardening into the schools; describes the different types of gardens; shows the kinds of instruction and supervision that have proved useful; and goes somewhat into detail in planning garden plots and the disposal of the garden crop.

General use of potatoes in the family diet is based on sound economic and dietetic reasons, according to Bulletin No. 468 recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

From the point of view of dietetics, potatoes furnish starch in one readily digestible form, contain mineral substances of importance to the body, and tend to make tissues and fluids of the body alkaline, thus counteracting the tendency of meats, eggs, fish, and milk foods to create acid conditions. Since the body does its work best when its condition is either neutral or slightly alkaline, potatoes perform an important function in the body besides furnishing energy-producing material.

Greater care should be exercised in peeling potatoes,—not only because paring too deep is wasteful but because soluble mineral salts found in the potato are present in the material near the skin.

Did You Know

THAT

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL-INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Has the Second Largest Physical Plant of Any Negro School in the Country?

That it has 46 teachers and officers on its regular staff?

That it owns 1365 acres of land—wood, pasture and farm?

That it operates and controls its own steam plant, electric light and water system?

That it has the largest College Auditorium of any negro school in the state?

That its chapel and mess hall are steam heated?

That it has a Legislative appropriation of \$7,500 on plastering, finishing and equipping its assembly hall and erecting a gallery thereto?

That it has a \$15000 appropriation from the Legislature for a new brick building for the steam laundry which will be erected next session?

That it has a \$50,000 appropriation for a female industrial building to be erected next session?

That it has \$20,000 with which to build a new steam and electric plant building?

That it has one of the best water mains in Texas and the best among negro schools in the country?

That it has a 30,000 gallon steel water tank and tower?

That new devices for fire protection have been installed—Fire Pumps, Fire Escapes and Air Compressors?

That Prairie View Normal has one of the most beautiful locations of any school?

That it employs a graduate nurse whose sole duty is to look after the care and health of the students?

That it has the best athletic field among colored schools in the State?

That it maintains a brass band of 22 pieces which renders public programs and band concerts once a month, and during good weather gives weekly open air concerts?

That every facility for the proper development of the boys and girls—mentally, morally and physically is being provided as rapidly as practicable?

That Prairie View Normal offers you just the kind of training that will best fit you for life?

THAT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PUT OFF GETTING AN EDUCATION?

That conditions are making it more and more imperative that you write immediately and arrange to enter school at your earliest convenience?

Its all true and worth coming to see. Write,

I. M. TERRELL, A. M., Principal

HATCH EARLY HAVE WIN

A high water mark has been reached this winter in price of poultry products, especially eggs. This phenomenal price has caused hundreds of poultrymen to put forth an extra effort to increase their egg production. In the majority of cases this effort has not brought the desired result, and here is one big reason—the pullets being forced did not have the maturity and age necessary for winter laying. Their feed, care and housing may have been above question, but their handicap of being hatched late could not be overcome.

The spring is the normal season of the year for hens to lay, and if they lay liberally, then they cannot be forced to heavy production in the winter. The fall and winter is nature's natural resting period. For this reason world-breaking records can never be expected from yearling hens.

Pullets will always be the main force in producing winter eggs. As in the case of the hen, however, winter laying is not natural, and their tendency toward spring laying must be offset by hatching them early enough to reach the degree of growth and maturity necessary for egg production in the fall. Pullets that have not sufficient development to begin laying before February or March.

Many of the puzzling problems that confronted the poultrymen this winter will be avoided next year if the hatching is done three weeks to a month earlier. It should be remembered that the time of the year the eggs are laid is far more important than the number laid—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

The Looking Glass As a Machine

Defining a machine we say, "A machine is a device that makes work easier and accomplishes that work in a shorter period of time." Among some of the simpler machines we find the button hook, scissors, knife, etc. Probably you are wondering just how the looking glass may be likened to a machine. Everyone is familiar with its use in the household. But a small mirror is often a very convenient machine for reflecting light into a dark place where work must be done. Again it may be used in getting a straight line by means of reflecting sunlight. It is commonly used by engineers in producing a line through dense brush, thus eliminating the work of clearing away thick brush or undergrowth. Again by means of the mirror and the use of sunlight, men are able to dig deep holes into the ground or tunnels through the mountains. Its principles are made use of by some of the greatest astronomers by reflecting the light from the star to the eye of the observer—Frank P. Goeder, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

In Augusta, Ga., there are three co-operative grocery stores among the colored people. One of these concerns, the Augusta Merchandising Company, is composed of 165 stockholders and has been in business eight years. Butler's Bakery, a negro enterprise, employs eight people.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

A Record-Breaking Year FOR PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL

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